

JUNE 21, 1964.

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which seemed to appear from somewhere was thrown about her shoulders, and she was transported without effort on her part to the chair.

"That's right," said Mrs. Stamford, "I will draw the blankets over her; now I will open the shutters a little way, and you can see how the trees have been budding since you have been shut up here. If the milk tastes good to you, I will give you some more. I have strawberries put away an ice for your breakfast."

The shutters were set open, and Mrs. Stamford laid back her hair against the fresh green which met her eyes everywhere. The sweet afternoon light of spring was over everything, and the sun was shining around the corner at the other window. The mint was good, and the strawberries were delicious. She ate them one by one, for Alice had left the room, and no one was waiting for the dishes. All the bottles had disappeared. The milk was good, and she thought perhaps they would not be needed again. When Alice returned, she was lying back in her chair, and enjoying the glowing breeze outside doors.

"They wanted to bring this little clock from one of the rooms," said the new nurse. "It has a soft tick, and the figures are plainer than they are upon the one you have here."

"It has been waiting for that very tick," said Mrs. Stamford, "where did it come from? Mrs. Lemon said she could not find it anywhere."

It was in the little hall room over the stairs where the milk was kept. Well then, I will take it away." She did so, and then seated herself by the window and took from her pocket a small piece of paper which she handed to Mrs. Stamford.

Mrs. Stamford watched her silently—studied her and noted all the changes which her coming had made. She said very little at any time, and when the night came she went away as if by stealth, so important to the invalid, yet often so annoying, were made almost without effort. There was the shaded lamp and the low-burning fire, which she liked best, and the flowers which stand by the bed and the glass of fresh water, all as if they had appeared suddenly from somewhere.

"It was the same the next day, and Mrs. Stamford felt better skinned, begged to rest longer in the arm-chair. Alice brought a soft, warm blanket from the wardrobe, and throwing it about her patient, scooped him up under her arms, and laid him up like the lady whose eyes fixed upon her."

"Why do you do it?" asked Mrs. Stamford, abruptly.

"To make him comfortable. It is a good occupation is it not?" she asked smiling.

"Yes, but you are educated, refined young lady; why do you select this work, which is often looked upon as menial?"

"A menial office is an office with a mean person to fill it," replied Alice.

Mrs. Stamford laughed. "That is all very well," she said. "But why do you do it?"

"I had to earn my own living, as you know," said Alice, quietly, "and I knew how to nurse, and I did not know how to do a great many other things. I must sometimes be necessary, and I did not want to waste all I gained by my experience, when I can relieve suffering and get as good pay as the average occupation affords? It is not the pleasure that I derive from it, but the fact that has been disgraced. Now think of it awhile but do not talk any more."

"I may say, I hope, that for my own part I am glad that you have chosen to do this kind of work, and I shall be glad to answer any questions," said Mrs. Stamford.

"Not at all!" replied Alice, "and if you rest awhile now, you may set up until your husband comes home, if it is not too late."

Mrs. Stamford told the doctor the next day that she did not care how long it took to get well. "You cannot understand, doctor," she said, "how much I enjoy having someone who does not snuff, or rattle the paper, or wear squeaky shoes, or speak incorrectly, or complain of the stairs, or leave the door ajar, or interrupt me while I am asleep, or forget the medicine, or call to my girls over the staircase, or frown at my cat, or peer out through the blinds to see what is going on outside. The doctor himself never takes an article from the dressing case when I ask for a handkerchief. . . don't ask for anything; clean linen appears every day, as a matter of course; she writes and reads, and does not complain of the heat never looks tired, and can sing hymns in a low, sweet voice which will send you to sleep if you are not already sleeping. What wonder if I cry if you have not. Dr. Morton, why are there not more like her?"

"Simply, Mrs. Stamford, because people have made a noble pursuit meet the requirements of a time when cultivated women are very sorely needed for nurses for ladies like themselves."

Just then Miss Alice came in. She made the doctor go out morning and evening, and she said that she had found some articles which had been freshly washed and ironed, asked the doctor if he had any directions to leave, and left the room again.

Mrs. Stamford recovered rapidly. In a week she was able to leave her room, and in another she made one of the family group down stairs. But still Miss Alice stayed, and Mrs. Stamford said that she did not want her.

One night the doctor came in just after dark. "I have been to see Mrs. Montana—the old lady," he said. "I feel so sorry for her. She is suffering from rheumatism and is suffering very much. Mrs. Lemon is taking care of her."

Mrs. Stamford groaned. "How I pity her!" she said.

"If wish you could spare Miss Alice," suggested the doctor. "She would be so useful there."

"Oh, I cannot spare her yet," replied Mrs. Stamford. "The doctor said no more, and she must go on to work."

Alice had been more than a nurse. She had taught Mrs. Stamford many a silent lesson of self-denial and sacrifice. She had been a friend, and she had been a mother. She had been a sister, and she had been a wife. She had been a daughter, and she had been a mother. She had been a sister, and she had been a wife. She had been a daughter, and she had been a mother.

"God bless her, wherever she goes," replied the wife.

As showing the social drawbacks in Georgia, fifteen per cent. of all the hogs in the state are reported as stouping.

view of some current efforts to increase the emoluments of government officers, on the ground that it costs too much to live on the salary he receives when these officers are elected, he will be well to recall a story related recently by Senator George, of Mississippi, in a recent speech.

Senator Washington, in his objections to the modern increase of official salaries met by the broad assertion that three times as much to live now as it did when the government was founded, he determined to be no longer down by this statement without telling out exactly how far it was true. He relied among the books of the congressional library, and the conclusion reached was that "in 1789 the substantial cost of living, all the necessities and comforts of life, the prices were higher than Washington's and the elder Adams, and almost equally so for the average consumed by men. Of course I all know as to clothing that the improvements in loom-slaving machinery, the invention of the sewing machine, and the greatly reduced price of those necessary articles. As to fuel, I have read into that, and the price of coal is less than it was during the administration of Washington. And, of course, the cost of food is enormously lower now in the large cities than they were at the beginning of the century, but this fact must be kept in mind for the fact that the cost of living in the rural districts in the manufacturing and non-commercial areas is as low now as they ever were, and the fact of the same is true."

Here are some of the statistical particulars of Senator George:

Beef per barrel was worth in 1795, \$14. In 1796 it was worth \$14, in 1834 it was \$10.25. The average price of beef for the forty years commencing in 1795 and ending in 1834 was \$10.25 per barrel. In the last ten years the price of beef has been less than \$10.25 per barrel.

Take the article of corn, a very necessary article. In 1795, 1796 and 1797 it was worth \$1 per bushel and over. In 1834 it was the lowest price. The average price of corn for the forty years commencing in 1795 and ending in 1834 was 86 1/2 cents per bushel. In the last ten years it has never been as high as this average, except in 1882, when it was 90 cents. Corn was 85 cents in 1883 and 84 cents in 1884.

Take the article of coffee. In 1795, 1796 and 1797 it was worth respectively 25 and 26 cents per pound, and the average price of coffee for the forty years was 22 cents. For the last ten years it has not been up to that average.

Take the article of sugar. In 1797 it was worth 16 cents per pound. In 1834 it was 10 cents per pound. The average price for the forty years commencing in 1795 and ending in 1834 was 16 3/4 cents per pound. In the last ten years it has never been up to that average.

Senator George at this point noted that it is well known, year after year, congress that sugar was a leading item of expense in a manufacturing house for factory operatives. He then added these figures:

Take the article of wheat. It was \$18 a bushel in 1801 it was \$26. In 1808 it was \$15, and was never as low as \$10 in 1810 and 1811 and \$14.50. The average price for the forty years commencing in 1795 and ending in 1834 was \$16.39 per barrel. In the last ten years it has never been up to that average.

Take flour, a very essential article of food. The average price of a barrel of flour from 1795 to 1834 was \$8.51. In 1834 it was \$10. In 1835 it was \$10. In 1836 it was \$13; in 1837 it was \$13.75, average being, as I have stated, \$8.51. It is now and has been for a long time the lowest price that it has ever been.

Take wheat, my statistics of wheat do not go beyond the year 1806; I cannot tell them beyond that time. In 1795 the average price of wheat was \$15 per bushel; in 1806 it was \$25 per bushel; in 1811 it was \$17.50 per bushel, whereas the price to day in Chicago is about \$1.00.

Take corn at the same time which has fallen lower than the fluctuations through speculation do not affect the general comparison.

Take rice, another article of consumption. In 1795 and 1796 it was worth 8 cents per pound, and the average for the forty years from 1795 to 1834 was \$4.61 per pound, or 46 cents per pound, and in 1834 it was 1832 down. Before that time it was higher. The average for the last twenty years would be but very little more.

Take the article of rice. In 1828 and 1829 it was \$8 to \$11 per pound, and never got lower than \$6 till 1833. In 1834 it rose again, and is now regularly \$8 per ton.

Take the article of sugar, in some particulars cracked, and there are other considerations that should, unquestionably, be taken into account. It is no doubt true that the number of slaves in 1834 was 2,000,000, and in 1835 it was 2,000,000, and in 1836 it was 2,000,000, and in 1837 it was 2,000,000, and in 1838 it was 2,000,000, and in 1839 it was 2,000,000, and in 1840 it was 2,000,000, and in 1841 it was 2,000,000, and in 1842 it was 2,000,000, and in 1843 it was 2,000,000, and in 1844 it was 2,000,000, and in 1845 it was 2,000,000, and in 1846 it was 2,000,000, and in 1847 it was 2,000,000, and in 1848 it was 2,000,000, and in 1849 it was 2,000,000, and in 1850 it was 2,000,000, and in 1851 it was 2,000,000, and in 1852 it was 2,000,000, and in 1853 it was 2,000,000, and in 1854 it was 2,000,000, and in 1855 it was 2,000,000, and in 1856 it was 2,000,000, and in 1857 it was 2,000,000, and in 1858 it was 2,000,000, and in 1859 it was 2,000,000, and in 1860 it was 2,000,000, and in 1861 it was 2,000,000, and in 1862 it was 2,000,000, and in 1863 it was 2,000,000, and in 1864 it was 2,000,000, and in 1865 it was 2,000,000, and in 1866 it was 2,000,000, and in 1867 it was 2,000,000, and in 1868 it was 2,000,000, and in 1869 it was 2,000,000, and in 1870 it was 2,000,000, and in 1871 it was 2,000,000, and in 1872 it was 2,000,000, and in 1873 it was 2,000,000, and in 1874 it was 2,000,000, and in 1875 it was 2,000,000, and in 1876 it was 2,000,000, and in 1877 it was 2,000,000, and in 1878 it was 2,000,000, and in 1879 it was 2,000,000, and in 1880 it was 2,000,000, and in 1881 it was 2,000,000, and in 1882 it was 2,000,000, and in 1883 it was 2,000,000, and in 1884 it was 2,000,000, and in 1885 it was 2,000,000, and in 1886 it was 2,000,000, and in 1887 it was 2,000,000, and in 1888 it was 2,000,000, and in 1889 it was 2,000,000, and in 1890 it was 2,000,000, and in 1891 it was 2,000,000, and in 1892 it was 2,000,000, and in 1893 it was 2,000,000, and in 1894 it was 2,000,000, and in 1895 it was 2,000,000, and in 1896 it was 2,000,000, and in 1897 it was 2,000,000, and in 1898 it was 2,000,000, and in 1899 it was 2,000,000, and in 1900 it was 2,000,000, and in 1901 it was 2,000,000, and in 1902 it was 2,000,000, and in 1903 it was 2,000,000, and in 1904 it was 2,000,000, and in 1905 it was 2,000,000, and in 1906 it was 2,000,000, and in 1907 it was 2,000,000, and in 1908 it was 2,000,000, and in 1909 it was 2,000,000, and in 1910 it was 2,000,000, and in 1911 it was 2,000,000, and in 1912 it was 2,000,000, and in 1913 it was 2,000,000, and in 1914 it was 2,000,000, and in 1915 it was 2,000,000, and in 1916 it was 2,000,000, and in 1917 it was 2,000,000, and in 1918 it was 2,000,000, and in 1919 it was 2,000,000, and in 1920 it was 2,000,000, and in 1921 it was 2,000,000, and in 1922 it was 2,000,000, and in 1923 it was 2,000,000, and in 1924 it was 2,000,000, and in 1925 it was 2,000,000, and in 1926 it was 2,000,000, and in 1927 it was 2,000,000, and in 1928 it was 2,000,000, and in 1929 it was 2,000,000, and in 1930 it was 2,000,000, and in 1931 it was 2,000,000, and in 1932 it was 2,000,000, and in 1933 it was 2,000,000, and in 1934 it was 2,000,000, and in 1935 it was 2,000,000, and in 1936 it was 2,000,000, and in 1937 it was 2,000,000, and in 1938 it was 2,000,000, and in 1939 it was 2,000,000, and in 1940 it was 2,000,000, and in 1941 it was 2,000,000, and in 1942 it was 2,000,000, and in 1943 it was 2,000,000, and in 1944 it was 2,000,000, and in 1945 it was 2,000,000, and in 1946 it was 2,000,000, and in 1947 it was 2,000,000, and in 1948 it was 2,000,000, and in 1949 it was 2,000,000, and in 1950 it was 2,000,000, and in 1951 it was 2,000,000, and in 1952 it was 2,000,000, and in 1953 it was 2,000,000, and in 1954 it was 2,000,000, and in 1955 it was 2,000,000, and in 1956 it was 2,000,000, and in 1957 it was 2,000,000, and in 1958 it was 2,000,000, and in 1959 it was 2,000,000, and in 1960 it was 2,000,000, and in 1961 it was 2,000,000, and in 1962 it was 2,000,000, and in 1963 it was 2,000,000, and in 1964 it was 2,000,000, and in 1965 it was 2,000,000, and in 1966 it was 2,000,000, and in 1967 it was 2,000,000, and in 1968 it was 2,000,000, and in 1969 it was 2,000,000, and in 1970 it was

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THE NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

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GHOST OR TRAMP.

The people are very few in this world

who do not prefer to be a live tramp

rather than a dead saint, yet there are some, as we

are convinced now and then by accounts of

murdering that come to hand. Probably the

murderer that leads to suicide is a

man of the disposition to whine and

complain. Some people are mad and

mischievous because they cannot live as they

want to and have all they desire, and now and

then voluntarily sleep in on that account.

The fellow that goes to the gallows for

murdering his wife or his neighbor, and

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THIRTEEN ICONOCLASTS.

The New York club of Thirteen iconoclasts

has just been having its annual supper

with thirteen courses on the coffin-shaped menu

darkened kinds of wine on a grave-stone card

and everything that is not in the

of the club at a table. The motto of the

club is "Memento mori," the old

salutation of the Roman gladiators when entering

the arena and before battle. The English

club is "Dying is a duty," which is given

to the club by the motto of the

club is to go to the gallows with the

superstitions that are not in the

of the club at a table. The motto of the

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THE COST OF LIVING.

Senator George, of Mississippi, having

repeatedly found his objections to the

increase of official salaries met by the

assertion that it was not his business

to interfere with the government's

YOUNG AMERICA
JUNE 22, 1904
The school children who were allowed to smoke cigars were...
The school children who were allowed to smoke cigars were...
The school children who were allowed to smoke cigars were...

He went, as he usually did when in a hurry, to the office of the...
The school children who were allowed to smoke cigars were...
The school children who were allowed to smoke cigars were...
The school children who were allowed to smoke cigars were...

"I always knew she was one of the most intelligent girls I ever met," Mr. Wilkins repeated, in a tone so different from that of the...
The school children who were allowed to smoke cigars were...
The school children who were allowed to smoke cigars were...
The school children who were allowed to smoke cigars were...

for some reason or other it came to be the custom of the school to have a...
The school children who were allowed to smoke cigars were...
The school children who were allowed to smoke cigars were...
The school children who were allowed to smoke cigars were...

He had implied that Mr. Haughton by placing the bills in his desk...
The school children who were allowed to smoke cigars were...
The school children who were allowed to smoke cigars were...
The school children who were allowed to smoke cigars were...

